

Potential density of rational points on the variety of lines of a cubic fourfold

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0 Introduction

Recall that for a variety X defined over a field k , rational points are said to be potentially dense in X if for some finite extension k' of k , $X(k')$ is Zariski dense in X . For example, this is the case if X is a rational or a unirational variety.

If k is a number field, a conjecture of Lang and Vojta, proved in dimension 1 by Faltings, but still open even in dimension two, predicts that varieties of general type never satisfy potential density over k . On the contrary, it is generally expected that when the canonical bundle K_X is negative (i.e. X is a Fano variety) or trivial, rational points are always potentially dense in X (see for example [9] for a recent and precise conjecture).

In the Fano case, there are many examples confirming this. First of all, many Fano varieties are unirational (in dimension ≤ 2 , all of them are even rational over a finite extension of the definition field). Furthermore, Fano threefolds such as a three-dimensional quartic or a “double Veronese cone” (a hypersurface of degree 6 in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 2, 3)$) are birational to elliptic fibrations over \mathbb{P}^2 , which makes it possible to prove potential density (see [13]).

If the canonical bundle is trivial, the known examples are much less convincing. It is well-known that rational points on abelian varieties are potentially dense. But the simply-connected case remains largely unsolved.

A number of results concerning potential density of rational points on $K3$ surfaces defined either over a number field or a function field appeared in the last years. Bogomolov and Tschinkel [6] proved potential density of rational points for $K3$ surfaces admitting an elliptic pencil, or an infinite automorphisms group. Remark that these $K3$ surfaces are rather special; in particular, their geometric Picard number is never equal to 1, whereas it is equal to 1 for a general projective $K3$.

The case of $K3$ -surfaces defined over a (complex) function field has been solved for certain types of families by Hassett and Tschinkel [14]. They prove in particular the existence of $K3$ -surfaces defined over $\mathbb{C}(t)$, whose geometric Picard group is equal to \mathbb{Z} , and which satisfy potential density. Their method can likely be adapted to produce examples over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t)$.

However, no example of $K3$ surface defined over a number field, and with geometric Picard group equal to \mathbb{Z} is known to satisfy potential density.

In this paper, we consider the case of higher dimensional varieties which are as close as possible to $K3$ surfaces, namely Fano varieties of lines F of cubic 4-folds X . These are 4-dimensional varieties with trivial canonical bundles, and which even possess a non degenerate holomorphic 2-form which will play an important role in our study. Their similarity with $K3$ surfaces is shown by the work of Beauville and

Donagi [3], which shows that these varieties are deformations of the second punctual Hilbert scheme of a $K3$ surface. However, for X sufficiently general, the geometric Picard group of F is equal to \mathbb{Z} . By a result due to Terasoma, this property holds true even for many X 's defined over \mathbb{Q} . We prove the following result:

Theorem 0.1 *For many cubic 4-folds X defined over a number field, the corresponding variety F (which is defined over the same number field) satisfies the potential density property.*

Here, the term “many” can be made precise and exactly depends on the structure of the set of points in a certain moduli space satisfying Terasoma’s density condition (see [24]). In lemma 1.3, we give precise conditions under which the conclusions of Theorem 0.1 hold.

Let us describe the strategy of our proof. We will use two geometric ingredients. The first one is the rational self-map $\phi : F \dashrightarrow F$ constructed in [25] (cf section 1); in [2], this map was already used to prove the potential density of rational points for such a variety F over an uncountable field (say, a function field of a complex curve, as in [14]), assuming its geometric Picard group is \mathbb{Z} .

The proof in [2] shows in fact that for a general complex point $l \in F(\mathbb{C})$, its orbit $\{\phi^k(l), k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is Zariski dense in F . In the case where F is defined over a number field k , their proof does not say anything about points of F over finite extensions of k , because it is based on discarding certain “bad” countable unions of proper subvarieties, and it seems difficult to get any more precise control over those subsets. Thus one cannot conclude from [2] (and neither from our proof) that the Zariski density of the orbit under ϕ of a single point defined over a number field holds true.

The second ingredient is the existence of a 2-dimensional family of surfaces $(\Sigma_b)_{b \in B}$ in F , which are birationally equivalent to abelian surfaces (cf [26] and section 1). Of course, for any surface as above defined over a number field, rational points are potentially dense in it. Furthermore ϕ is defined over the same number field as F . It thus suffices to prove that for one such surface Σ_b , the countably many surfaces $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$ are Zariski dense in F .

This is done in two steps, and our proof shows that this density result holds once a non-vanishing condition (see Proposition 2.9) for a certain l -adic Abel-Jacobi cycle class holds for the corresponding Σ_b . This non-vanishing is satisfied for many $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ -points in the moduli space B of these surfaces by an argument which is taken from [12] (and attributed there to Bloch and Nori).

In section 2, we prove that for many Σ_b 's defined over a number field, the Zariski closure of the union of the surfaces $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$ contains at least a divisor (that is, Σ_b is not preperiodic), and this already necessitates this non-vanishing condition.

In the last section, we study divisors in F invariant under a power of ϕ and containing a Zariski dense union of surfaces birationally equivalent to abelian surfaces. We use the restriction of the holomorphic symplectic form of F to such divisors to classify them (cf section 3.1). The conclusion then comes in two steps : we exclude one case by geometric considerations in section 3.2 and we show in section 3.3 that the only remaining case is excluded under the non-vanishing condition above, which is of arithmetic nature.

1 Preliminaries

Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ be a smooth cubic fourfold, and F the variety of lines of X ; let us denote by $P \subset F \times X$ the universal incidence correspondence, that is, $p : P \rightarrow F$ is the universal family of lines parameterized by F and $q : P \rightarrow X$ is the natural inclusion in $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ on each of these lines. Recall from [3] that the Abel-Jacobi map

$$p_* q^* : H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

is an isomorphism of rational Hodge structures (of bidegree $(-1, -1)$), which sends h^2 , $h := c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(1))$, to $c_1(\mathcal{L})$, where \mathcal{L} is the restriction to F of the Plücker line bundle. (In the whole paper, we will denote by $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ the complex manifold associated to a variety defined over a subfield of \mathbb{C} , and $H^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}, R)$ will then denote the Betti cohomology of this complex manifold with coefficients in R .) The number $h^{3,1}(X)$ is equal to 1, as shown by Griffiths theory, and we thus have $h^{2,0}(F) = 1$. Let $\omega = q_* p^* \alpha$ be a generator of $H^{2,0}(F) = H^0(F, \Omega_F^2)$, where α generates $H^{3,1}(X)$. Then ω is a non-degenerate 2-form by [3].

On the other hand, it was proved by Terasoma [24] that many cubic fourfolds X defined over number fields satisfy the property that the Hodge classes in $H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$ are rational multiples of h^2 . (Terasoma formulates his result in terms of the non-existence of non zero primitive algebraic cycle classes, but this is equivalent to the non-existence of non zero primitive Hodge classes, as the Hodge conjecture is known to be true for cubic 4-folds, see [28], [8].) We deduce from this together with the fact that $H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Z})$ has no torsion and the class $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ is not divisible in $H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Z})$, that the corresponding variety F , which is also defined over a number field, satisfies $\text{Pic } F_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{Z}$, with generator \mathcal{L} . Equivalently, the geometric Picard group of F is equal to $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{L}$.

For each smooth hyperplane section $Y \subset X$, the variety of lines contained in Y is a smooth surface Σ_Y of class $c := c_2(\mathcal{E})$, where \mathcal{E} is the restriction to F of the universal rank 2 bundle on the Grassmannian. Furthermore, these surfaces are isotropic with respect to ω . Indeed, denoting by

$$p_Y : P_Y \rightarrow \Sigma_Y, \quad q_Y : P_Y \rightarrow Y$$

the incidence variety for Y , we have the following equality:

$$\omega|_{\Sigma_Y} = p_{Y*} \circ q_Y^*(\alpha|_Y) \text{ in } H^{2,0}(\Sigma_Y).$$

But by Lefschetz theorem on hyperplane sections, we have $H^{3,1}(Y) = 0$, and hence $\alpha|_Y = 0$. Thus $\omega|_{\Sigma_Y} = 0$.

Recall next the observation made in [26] : consider first the case where Y has one ordinary singular point $y \in Y$. Then from [7], we know that the normalization of Σ_Y is isomorphic to the symmetric product $C_x^{(2)}$, where C_x is the curve of lines in Y passing through y . This curve is the complete intersection of a cubic and a quadric in \mathbb{P}^3 . The map $C_x^{(2)} \rightarrow \Sigma_Y$ sends a pair of lines l_1, l_2 through y to the residual line l of the intersection with Y of the plane $\langle l_1, l_2 \rangle$ generated by the two meeting lines l_1 and l_2 (this intersection already contains the two lines l_1, l_2). The inverse of this map associates to a generic line l in Y not passing through y the pair of lines which forms the residual intersection of the plane $\langle l, y \rangle$ with Y (this is indeed a conic singular at y).

The curve C_x is smooth and has genus 4.

Assume now that Y has exactly two more double points y' and y'' , and y' , y'' , y are not on the same line. Then the curve C_x also acquires two double points, corresponding to the lines l' , l'' joining y respectively to y' and y'' (these lines are obviously contained in Y).

Thus the normalization of C_x has genus 2, and its second symmetric product is birational to an abelian surface.

Remark 1.1 This abelian surface is isomorphic to the intermediate Jacobian of the desingularization \tilde{Y} of Y obtained by blowing-up the nodes. It is also isomorphic via the Abel-Jacobi map to the group $CH_1(\tilde{Y})_{hom}$ (cf [4], [7]).

Imposing three double points to Y imposes three conditions to the corresponding hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^5 . Thus we get a 2-dimensional family $(\Sigma_b)_{b \in B}$ of such (highly singular) surfaces in F , and we will denote by $(A_b)_{b \in B}$ the corresponding family of abelian surfaces, which are birationally equivalent to them. Thus A_b can be defined as $Alb \Sigma'_b$ for some desingularization Σ'_b of Σ_b .

Note that if X is defined over a number field, so are B and the family of abelian surfaces $(A_b)_{b \in B}$.

We will need the following lemma:

Lemma 1.2 *Any smooth genus 2 curve appears as the normalization of the family of lines through a singular point of some cubic threefold with three non colinear double points.*

Proof. A generic genus 2 curve C is the normalization of a complete intersection of a smooth quadric and a cubic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 admitting exactly 2 double points. Indeed, it suffices to choose two generic line bundles of degree 3 on C , which will provide two maps from C to \mathbb{P}^1 . Then for a generic choice, the induced map from C to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ has for image a nodal curve C' . This curve is in the linear system $|\mathcal{O}(3,3)|$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, which equivalently means that C' is a complete intersection $Q \cap S$, where S has degree 3 in \mathbb{P}^3 and $Q \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is a smooth quadric. As the arithmetic genus of C' is 4, C' has 2 double points.

Now, following [7], let Z be the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^3 along C' , and consider the morphism from Z to \mathbb{P}^4 given by the cubic equations vanishing on C' : if q , t are given choices of quadratic, resp. cubic generating equations for the ideal of C' , this morphism is given by the linear system

$$X_0q, \dots, X_3q, t.$$

Denoting by Y_0, \dots, Y_4 the homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^4 used above, the image of Z under this morphism is the cubic threefold Y which has for equation

$$t(Y_0, \dots, Y_3) = Y_4q(Y_0, \dots, Y_3).$$

It is immediate to verify that Y has 3 ordinary non colinear double points, one of them being $o := (0, \dots, 0, 1)$, the others satisfying $Y_4 = 0$ and corresponding to the double points of C' . The curve of lines in Y through o identifies to C' by projection from o . ■

Our arguments in the next sections will apply to those X satisfying the conclusions of the following lemma. These X 's will thus satisfy the conclusion of theorem 0.1.

Lemma 1.3 *For many X 's defined over a number field, the following two properties are satisfied:*

- *The corresponding variety of lines F defined over the same number field has geometric Picard group equal to \mathbb{Z} .*
- *For some (and in fact many) closed points $b \in B$ defined over a number field, the abelian surfaces A_b have geometric Néron-Severi group equal to \mathbb{Z} .*

Proof. The proof goes exactly as in Terasoma [24]. Consider the family \mathcal{M} parameterizing pairs (A, X) where A is a principally polarized abelian variety which is the intermediate Jacobian of the desingularization of a hyperplane section Y of X with exactly three independent nodes (with its canonical polarization). \mathcal{M} maps via the first projection to the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties \mathcal{M}_A , and via the second projection, to the open set $U \subset \mathbb{P}(H^0(\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(3)))$ parameterizing smooth cubic 4-folds. Our previous result shows that both maps are dominating. Replacing \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{M}_A by a finite cover if necessary, we may assume there are universal families

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A, \mathcal{X} \rightarrow U, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}} \times_{\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}.$$

Note furthermore that all families are defined over \mathbb{Q} . We fix compatible base-points o, o_A, o_U for $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}_A, U$.

For the general polarized abelian complex surface A , one has $NS(A) = \mathbb{Z}\lambda$, which is equivalent to the condition that the only Hodge classes in $H^2(A, \mathbb{Q})$ are multiples of the polarization $\lambda \in H^2(A, \mathbb{Q})$.

This is a consequence of the stronger result saying that the monodromy group

$$Im \rho_A : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{A, \mathbb{C}}, o_A) \rightarrow Aut H^2(A_{o_A, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

does not act in a finite way on any non zero class in λ^\perp .

As the image of $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}, o)$ in $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{A, \mathbb{C}}, o_A)$ has finite index, the same holds for

$$Im \rho'_A : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}, o) \rightarrow Aut H^2(A_{o, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}).$$

Similarly, there is no non zero class in $H^4(X_{o_U, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$ on which the monodromy group

$$Im \rho_U : \pi_1(U_{\mathbb{C}}, o_U) \rightarrow Aut H^4(X_{o_U, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$$

acts in a finite way, which implies the Noether-Lefschetz theorem, saying that for general X , there is no non trivial Hodge class in $H^4(X, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$. It follows that there is no non-zero class in $H^4(X_{o_U, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$ on which the monodromy group

$$Im \rho'_U : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}, o_U) \rightarrow Aut H^4(X_{o_U, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$$

acts as a finite group. Of course, we have the same conclusions for the monodromy acting on cohomology with \mathbb{Q}_l coefficients:

$$\rho'_A : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}, o) \rightarrow Aut H^2(A_{o, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}_l), \rho'_U : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}}, o_U) \rightarrow Aut H^4(X_{o_U, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)_{prim}.$$

Finally, we use the density theorem of Terasoma [24], which says that for infinitely many points o of \mathcal{M} defined over a number field k_o , the image of the Galois group $Gal(\overline{k_o}/k_o)$ acting on

$$\begin{aligned} & H_{et}^2(A_{o,\overline{k_o}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \oplus H_{et}^4(X_{o,\overline{k_o}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)_{prim} \\ & \cong H^2(A_{o,\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \oplus H^4(X_{o,\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)_{prim} \end{aligned}$$

is equal to the algebraic monodromy group, that is, to the image of $\pi_{1,alg}(\mathcal{M})$ acting on

$$H_{et}^2(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{k(\mathcal{M})}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \oplus H_{et}^4(\mathcal{X}_{\overline{k(\mathcal{M})}}, \mathbb{Q}_l).$$

As the algebraic monodromy group contains the classical monodromy group $Im(\rho'_A, \rho'_U)$, it thus follows that for such a point o , there is no non-zero cycle class in $H_{et}^2(A_{o,\overline{k_o}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$ which is not proportional to λ , or in $H_{et}^4(X_{o,\overline{k_o}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)_{prim}$, because on cycle classes, the Galois group acts via a finite group. As cycle classes in $H_{et}^4(X_{o,\overline{k_o}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$ correspond bijectively via p_*q^* to $(Pic F_{o,\overline{k_o}}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l$, the proof is complete. \blacksquare

To conclude this preliminary section, recall from [25] that for any cubic 4-fold X , the Fano variety of lines F carries a rational self-map

$$\phi : F \dashrightarrow F$$

which can be described as follows:

If $l \in F$ parameterizes a line $\Delta_l \subset X$, and l is generic, then there exists a unique plane $P_l \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ containing Δ_l which is everywhere tangent to X along Δ_l . As X is not swept out by planes, Δ_l is not contained in any plane contained in X , and thus $P_l \cap X = 2\Delta_l + \Delta_{l'}$ for some point $l' =: \phi(l) \in F$.

In the generic case, X will not contain any plane, and thus the indeterminacy locus of ϕ consists of those points $l \in F$ for which the plane P_l is not unique, which means equivalently that there is a $\mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ everywhere tangent to X along Δ_l .

An obvious but crucial property of ϕ that we will use constantly in the paper is the following (cf [25]) :

Proposition 1.4 *For $l \in F$ away from the indeterminacy locus of ϕ , one has the equality*

$$2\Delta_l + \Delta_{\phi(l)} = h^3 \text{ in } CH^3(X);$$

in particular, the class of $2\Delta_l + \Delta_{\phi(l)}$ in $CH^3(X)$ does not depend on l .

One first consequence is the following (see [25]):

Corollary 1.5 *One has $\phi^*\omega = -2\omega$.*

Indeed, recall the incidence correspondence $P \subset F \times X$. Then the line Δ_l has by definition its class in $CH^3(X)$ equal to $P_*(l)$. Thus Proposition 1.4 can be restated by saying that

$$P_*(\phi(l)) = -2P_*l + h^3 \text{ in } CH^3(X) \tag{1.1}$$

for generic $l \in F$. Mumford's theorem conveniently generalized (cf [27], Proposition 10.24) then tells us that we have

$$\phi^*(P^*\alpha) = -2P^*\alpha,$$

for $\alpha \in H^{3,1}(X)$ as above. As we have $P^*\alpha = \omega$, this gives the result. \blacksquare

2 Non preperiodicity

As mentioned in the introduction, Theorem 0.1 will be obtained as a consequence of the following fact : there exist (many) X 's defined over a number field k , and (many) surfaces Σ_b as in the previous section, also defined over a number field, such that the surfaces $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$, are Zariski dense in X .

Recall that we have a two-dimensional variety B parameterizing very singular surfaces Σ_b which are birationally equivalent to abelian surfaces. We shall take a desingularisation of the total space of the family $(\Sigma_b)_{b \in B}$. Eventually after replacing B by a Zariski open subset, this gives us a new family parameterized by B , with smooth generic fiber. The fibers will be denoted by Σ'_b . This section will be devoted to the proof of the following intermediate result: Let $k(B)$ be the function field of B . Consider the following assumption on the point $b \in B$ defined over a number field $k(b) \subset \mathbb{C}$. We will assume $b \in B_{reg}$, the Zariski open subset of B over which the family $(\Sigma'_b)_{b \in B}$ is a smooth family of surfaces. There is on one hand the algebraic monodromy acting on the étale cohomology of the generic geometric fiber

$$\pi_{1,alg}(B_{reg}) \rightarrow \text{Aut } H_{et}^1(\Sigma'_{\overline{k(B)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong \text{Aut } H_{et}^1(\Sigma'_{b, \overline{k(b)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$$

and the Galois group action acting on the étale cohomology of the closed geometric fiber

$$\text{Gal}(\overline{k(b)}/k(b)) \rightarrow \text{Aut } H_{et}^1(\Sigma'_{b, \overline{k(b)}}, \mathbb{Q}_l).$$

Our assumption is :

The image of the Galois group action is equal to the algebraic monodromy group(2.2)

By Terasoma [24], this is the case for many closed points b defined over a number field.

Note that a first consequence of this assumption is the fact that the abelian surface A_b is geometrically simple, and in fact has geometric Néron-Severi group equal to \mathbb{Z} . Indeed, we know that this is true for the abelian surface corresponding to a sufficiently general point of $B(\mathbb{C})$ (see section 1), and arguing as in the proof of lemma 1.3, this implies the same results for those fibers A_b satisfying assumption (2.2).

Proposition 2.1 *Under this assumption, the Zariski closure of the union of surfaces $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$, contains at least a divisor.*

Remark 2.2 The statement makes sense, as ϕ^l is always generically defined along Σ_b . Indeed, we may assume by induction on l that ϕ^{l-1} is generically defined along Σ_b . Then $\phi^{l-1}(\Sigma_b)$ must be a surface, as proved in [1]. If ϕ^l were not generically defined along Σ_b , then $\phi^{l-1}(\Sigma_b)$ would be contained in the indeterminacy locus of ϕ . But this indeterminacy locus is a surface of general type ([1]), hence cannot be dominated by a surface which is birationally equivalent to an abelian surface.

Remark 2.3 This divisor is invariant under ϕ , hence each of its irreducible components must be invariant under some power ϕ^l .

Observe to start the proof of proposition 2.1 that because we already know that the $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$ are surfaces, the statement is equivalent to the fact that there are actually infinitely many distinct surfaces $\phi^l(\Sigma_b)$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$. Equivalently, we have to prove that we do not have $\phi^{l'}(\Sigma_b) = \phi^k(\Sigma_b)$ for some $l', k, l' > k$. This is equivalent to saying that we do not have for some $l > 0, k \geq 0$

$$\phi^l(\phi^k(\Sigma_b)) = \phi^k(\Sigma_b), \quad (2.3)$$

or that no surface $\phi^k(\Sigma_b)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, is periodic for ϕ . In current terminology, one says that Σ_b is not preperiodic for ϕ .

The proof of Proposition 2.1 will use the following proposition :

Proposition 2.4 1) *The morphism*

$$P_{b*} : CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}}) \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$$

induced by the pull-back to $\Sigma'_b \rightarrow \Sigma_b \subset F$ of the incidence correspondence $P \subset F \times X$ satisfies: $P_{b}|_{CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}})_{hom}}$ factors through the Albanese map*

$$CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}})_{hom} \xrightarrow{alb} Alb \Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}} \cong A_{b,\mathbb{C}}.$$

2) *Under assumption (2.2), the group morphism induced by $P_{b,*}$*

$$P_{b,alb} : A_{b,\mathbb{C}} = Alb \Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$$

is not of torsion.

Remark 2.5 It is essential here to consider the Chow groups of the corresponding complex algebraic variety, because conjecturally $CH_1(X)_{hom}$ is trivial for X defined over a number field.

We assume proposition 2.4, and continue the proof of proposition 2.1. We proceed by contradiction and assume that $\Sigma_{b,k} = \phi^l(\Sigma_{b,k})$ for some $l > 1$, where $\Sigma_{b,k} := \phi^k(\Sigma_b)$. Let us choose a desingularization $\Sigma'_{b,k}$ of $\Sigma_{b,k}$. We first prove:

Lemma 2.6 *The Albanese map*

$$alb : \Sigma'_{b,k} \rightarrow Alb \Sigma'_{b,k}$$

is a birational map.

Proof. First observe that $\Sigma'_{b,k}$ is rationally dominated via the rational map ϕ^k by the abelian surface $A_b = Alb \Sigma'_b$. On the other hand, we claim that $Alb \Sigma'_{b,k}$ is isogenous (via ϕ^k) to $Alb \Sigma'_b$. Indeed, this follows from the following three facts: We know from proposition 2.4, 1) that for Σ'_b (hence also for $\Sigma'_{b,k}$ by property (1.1)), the restriction $P_{b*} : CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}})_{hom} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$ (resp. $P_{b,k,*} : CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}})_{hom} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$) factors through $Alb \Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}}$ (resp. $Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}}$). Let

$$P_{b,k,alb} : Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}}), \quad P_{b,alb} : A_{b,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$$

be induced respectively by the maps $P_{b,k,*}$ and $P_{b,*}$, and let

$$\phi_*^k : A_{b,\mathbb{C}} = Alb \Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}}$$

be induced by the rational map ϕ^k between Σ'_b and $\Sigma'_{b,k}$. By formula (1.1), factoring everything through the Albanese maps, we get

$$P_{b,k,alb} \circ \phi_*^k = (-2)^k P_{b,alb} : A_{b,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}}). \quad (2.4)$$

On the other hand, we know by Proposition 2.4, 2) that $P_{b,alb} : A_{b,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$ is not of torsion. As $P_{b,*}$ is a group morphism which is induced by a correspondence, its kernel is a countable union of translates of an abelian subvariety of $A_{b,\mathbb{C}}$. Thus it must be countable because we know that A_b is a geometrically simple abelian variety and that $P_{b,*}$ is non zero. Formula (2.4) then shows that the surjective morphism ϕ_*^k has countable kernel, hence that it is an isogeny.

In conclusion, the surface $\Sigma'_{b,k}$ sits between two abelian surfaces:

$$A_b \dashrightarrow \Sigma'_{b,k} \xrightarrow{alb} Alb \Sigma'_{b,k},$$

where the composed map is an isogeny. It follows immediately that $alb : \Sigma'_{b,k} \rightarrow Alb \Sigma'_{b,k}$ is birational. ■

As a consequence of this lemma and formula (2.4), we get now:

Corollary 2.7 *The rational map*

$$\phi^l : \Sigma'_{b,k} \rightarrow \Sigma'_{b,k}$$

has degree $(-2)^{4l} = (16)^l$.

Proof. Indeed, formula (2.4) applied to the maps ϕ^k and ϕ^{k+l} tells us that

$$P_{b,k,alb} \circ \phi_*^l = (-2)^l P_{b,k,alb} : Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}}). \quad (2.5)$$

Here $\phi_*^l : Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow Alb \Sigma'_{b,k,\mathbb{C}}$ is induced by the self-rational map $\phi^l : \Sigma'_{b,k} \rightarrow \Sigma'_{b,k}$. Furthermore, we know that $Ker P_{b,k,alb}$ is countable. From formula (2.5), we thus deduce that ϕ_*^l must be multiplication by $(-2)^l$, hence must have degree $(-2)^{4l}$. As the surface $\Sigma'_{b,k}$ is birationally equivalent to its Albanese variety by lemma 2.6, the same result holds for $\phi^l : \Sigma'_{b,k} \rightarrow \Sigma'_{b,k}$. ■

Proof of Proposition 2.1. We know that ϕ^l is generically well defined along $\Sigma'_{b,k}$. Take the standard desingularization $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$ with $\pi : \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$ the blow-up of indeterminacy locus of ϕ . It is proved in [1] that $\tilde{\phi}$ does not contract divisors and can only contract a surface which is already contracted by π (in fact even this is impossible, but needs some extra argument). It follows that for the natural desingularization $\tilde{\phi}^l : \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$, $\pi' : \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$ of ϕ^l obtained by taking the graph, the following holds: For any subvariety $\Sigma \subset \tilde{F}$ which is contracted under $\tilde{\phi}^l$, the image of Σ under π' is at most 1-dimensional. We apply this to any component Σ of $\tilde{\phi}^{l-1}(\Sigma_{b,k})$. We conclude that if either $dim \Sigma \geq 3$ or Σ does not dominate $\Sigma_{b,k}$ via $\tilde{\phi}^l$, $\pi'(\Sigma)$ has dimension at most 1. On the other hand, $\pi'(\tilde{\phi}^{l-1}(\Sigma_{b,k}))$ contains $\Sigma_{b,k}$ by periodicity, and we have just seen that the restriction of ϕ^l to $\Sigma_{b,k}$ is already of degree $(16)^l = deg \tilde{\phi}^l$. It thus follows that the only 2-dimensional

component of $\tilde{\phi}^{l-1}(\Sigma_{b,k})$ dominating $\Sigma_{b,k}$ is sent birationally by π' to $\Sigma_{b,k}$, while the non dominating components or the three dimensional component are contracted to curves or points in F by π' .

This implies that we have the equality of 2-dimensional cycles:

$$(\phi^l)^*(\Sigma_{b,k}) = \Sigma_{b,k}$$

and thus

$$(\phi^l)^*([\Sigma_{b,k}]) = [\Sigma_{b,k}],$$

where $[\cdot]$ denotes the cohomology class of a cycle. This contradicts the computation of the eigenvalues of $(\phi^l)^*$ on $H^4(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$ performed in [1].

The proof is now complete, assuming Proposition 2.4. ■

Proof of Proposition 2.4. Statement 1) follows from the fact that the surface Σ_b is the surface of lines of a nodal cubic threefold Y_b , for which we know that the Abel-Jacobi map on a desingularization \tilde{Y}_b induces an isomorphism:

$$CH_1(\tilde{Y}_{b,\mathbb{C}})_{hom} \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\tilde{Y}_b}} J^3(\tilde{Y}_{b,\mathbb{C}}).$$

The correspondence from Σ'_b to X thus factors to a correspondence from Σ'_b to \tilde{Y}_b , which, when restricted to $CH_0(\Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}})_{hom}$ has to factor through $Alb \Sigma'_{b,\mathbb{C}} = J^3(\tilde{Y}_{b,\mathbb{C}})$.

For the proof of statement 2), we will follow the argument of [12]. In fact this will be as in [12] a consequence of an even stronger statement (Proposition 2.9), the proof of which is attributed there to Bloch and Nori, and which we will also need in section 3.3.

Let us first introduce a corrected codimension 3 cycle

$$P' \in CH^3(F \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

which has the property that its cohomology class satisfies

$$[P'] \in H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}, \quad (2.6)$$

and which differs from the incidence cycle P by a combination of cycles of the form $\Gamma_i \times h^i$, $\Gamma_i \in CH^{3-i}(F)$. This cycle is obtained by considering the cycle j_*P on $F \times \mathbb{P}^5$, where j is the inclusion of X in \mathbb{P}^5 (or of $F \times X$ in $X \times \mathbb{P}^5$). Denoting by $H \in CH^1(\mathbb{P}^5)$ the class of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(1)$, this cycle $j_*P \in CH^4(F \times \mathbb{P}^5)$ can be written as $\sum_{i=1}^4 pr_1^* \Gamma_i \cdot pr_2^* H^i$, with $\Gamma_i \in CH^{4-i}(F)$ (cf [27], Theorem 9.25). The fact that the sum is only over $i \geq 1$ is due to the fact that $H^5 j_*P = 0$. Let

$$P' := P - \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{i=0}^3 pr_1^* \Gamma_{i+1} \cdot pr_2^* h^i \right) \in CH^3(F \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

where now the projectors are those of $F \times X$ to its factors. Then $j_*P' = 0$ because $j_*h^i = 3H^{i+1}$, and property (2.6) follows by Lefschetz theorem on hyperplane sections, which tells that $Ker(j_* : H^*(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{*+2}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^5, \mathbb{Q}))$ is zero for $* \neq 4$.

We can see, using Poincaré duality on X , the vector space $H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}$ as

$$Hom(H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}, H^2(F_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})).$$

Thus, for any morphism $f : T \rightarrow F$, the cycle f^*P' is cohomologous to 0 if and only if the map

$$f^* \circ P^* : H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \rightarrow H^2(T_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

is 0. (Note that, by definition of P' , $P^* = P'^*$ on $H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$.)

Assume now that this last condition is satisfied. (This is true in particular if T is one of the surfaces Σ'_b , by the same argument as in section 1, where we prove that the surfaces Σ_b are Lagrangian with respect to ω .)

Then the cycle f^*P' is cohomologous to 0. If furthermore T and f are defined over a number field k , then by the comparison theorems between étale l -adic and Betti cohomology for algebraically closed fields of characteristic 0, the cycle f^*P' has trivial l -adic étale cohomology class in $H_{\text{ét}}^6(T_{\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l(3))$. On the other hand, the cycle f^*P' defined over k has a *continuous étale* (cf [15], [21]) cohomology class

$$[f^*P'] \in H^6(T_k \times_k X_k, \mathbb{Q}_l(3)).$$

Following [21], we omit in the sequel both “continuous” and “étale” in the notation for these cycle classes.

The Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence for continuous étale cohomology then gives us the l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant

$$\gamma_{f^*P'} \in H^1(k, H^5(T_{\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l(3))),$$

which lies in fact (because the cycle P' is deduced from P by a Chow-Künneth decomposition) in the subspace $H^1(k, H^1(T_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$.

(Here $H^1(k, \cdot)$ denotes the continuous étale cohomology of $\text{Spec } k$.)

Coming back to the case where T is one of our surfaces Σ'_b , with $b \in B$ a point defined over a number field $k(b)$, let us denote by $P'_b \in CH^3(\Sigma'_b \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ the cycle τ_b^*P' , where $\tau_b : \Sigma'_b \times X \rightarrow F \times X$ is the natural map. Using the Bloch-Srinivas lemma (cf [5] or [27], Corollary 10.20), we get as in [12] the following lemma:

Lemma 2.8 *If the l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant*

$$\gamma_{P'_b} \in H^1(k(b), H^1(\Sigma'_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

is not of torsion, then the morphism

$$P_{b, \text{alb}} : \text{Alb } \Sigma'_{b, \mathbb{C}} = A_{b, \mathbb{C}} \rightarrow CH_1(X_{\mathbb{C}})$$

is not of torsion.

Using this lemma, the statement 2) of proposition 2.4 is a consequence of the following proposition:

Proposition 2.9 *Under the assumption (2.2), the l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant*

$$\gamma_{P'_b} \in H^1(k(b), H^1(\Sigma'_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

is non-zero.

Proof. The proof of this statement goes as in [12], once we notice the following facts: We have a 2-dimensional family of surfaces which sweep out F :

$$\mathcal{S}_B := \cup_{b \in B} \Sigma'_b \xrightarrow{s} F$$

where s is dominating. For a generic curve $B' \subset B$ defined over a number field, the family of surfaces

$$\mathcal{S}_{B'} := \cup_{b \in B'} \Sigma'_b \xrightarrow{s} F$$

covers an hypersurface in F , and it thus follows that the pull-back map by s :

$$H^{2,0}(F) \rightarrow H^{2,0}(\mathcal{S}_{B'})$$

is non-zero because the $(2,0)$ -form ω is non-degenerate, hence cannot vanish on a divisor of F .

More precisely, for any Zariski open set $B'_0 \subset B'$, the cohomology class $[s^*\omega]$ does not vanish in the Betti cohomology space $H^2(\mathcal{S}_{B'_0, \mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{C})$, because it is of type $(2,0)$. We will take for B'_0 the locus where the fiber of our family of surfaces $\pi : \mathcal{S}_{B'} \rightarrow B'$ is smooth.

Hence we conclude similarly that the Betti cohomology class of the cycle

$$s^*P'_{|\mathcal{S}_{B'_0}} \in CH^3(\mathcal{S}_{B'_0} \times X)$$

does not vanish in

$$H^6(\mathcal{S}_{B'_0, \mathbb{C}} \times X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q}).$$

However, we know already that the cycle s^*P' restricted to the fibers $\Sigma'_b \times X$ of π has vanishing cohomology class. Hence $[s^*P'_{|\mathcal{S}_{B'_0}}]$ lies at least in the L^1 level of the Leray filtration associated to

$$\pi' = \pi \circ pr_1 : \mathcal{S}_{B'_0, \mathbb{C}} \times X_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow B'_{0, \mathbb{C}},$$

and gives an element of

$$H^1(B'_{0, \mathbb{C}}, R^5\pi'_{\mathbb{C}*}\mathbb{Q})$$

and in fact more precisely (using the fact that P' was obtained from P by applying a Chow-Künneth projector on X) in

$$H^1(B'_{0, \mathbb{C}}, R^1\pi_{\mathbb{C}*}\mathbb{Q} \otimes H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{prim}).$$

This last class is non-zero because the Leray spectral sequence has only two terms, as the affine curve B'_0 has the homotopy type of a CW-complex of dimension 1.

We can now make the same construction in l -adic étale cohomology for the corresponding algebraic varieties defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. Using the comparison theorems between Betti cohomology of the complex manifold and étale cohomology of the algebraic variety, we conclude that the étale cohomology class

$$[p^*P'_{|\mathcal{S}_{B'_0}}]_{et} \in H_{et}^6(\mathcal{S}_{B'_0, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}} \times_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}} X_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Q}_l(3))$$

is non zero, lies in the L^1 level of the Leray filtration for étale cohomology, and has a non zero image in

$$H_{et}^1(B'_{0, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, R^1\pi_{et*}\mathbb{Q}_l \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)_{prim}(3)).$$

On the other hand, let us choose a point $b \in B'_0(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})$ satisfying the assumption (2.2). Then we conclude as in [12], Lemma 7, from the non vanishing above, that the class

$$\gamma_{P'_b} \in H^1(k(b), H^1(\Sigma'_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{k(b)}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

is non-zero. ■

3 Study of invariant divisors

Our goal in this section is to exclude the case where the Zariski closure of the union of the surfaces $\Sigma_{b,i}$ is a divisor.

Reasoning by contradiction, we will denote in the sequel by $\tau : D \rightarrow F$ a desingularization of a 3-dimensional irreducible component of the Zariski closure of the union of the surfaces $\Sigma_{b,i}$, where b is fixed and is supposed to satisfy the conclusion of Proposition 2.1. As this Zariski closure has only finitely many 3-dimensional components and is stable under ϕ , it follows that each of its irreducible components is stable under some power ϕ^l of ϕ .

We will denote by Σ_{b,n_i} the surfaces $\Sigma_{b,k}$ contained in $\tau(D)$ and Σ'_{b,n_i} their proper transforms under τ .

We shall also denote by ω_D the holomorphic 2-form $\tau^*\omega$. Notice that ω_D is a non-zero form, because ω is non degenerate. Thus at a point where τ is of maximal rank 3, ω_D cannot vanish.

3.1 A Jouanolou type argument

The kernel of ω_D at the generic point is one-dimensional. This provides a saturated invertible subsheaf $L \subset T_D$, generically defined as $\text{Ker } \omega_D : T_D \rightarrow \Omega_D$. As the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} are isotropic for ω_D , L must be tangent to any $\Sigma'_{b,i}$, or at least to those not contained in the singular set of $\tau(D)$. Recall that the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} are Zariski dense in D . In particular there are infinitely many such surfaces which are distinct and not contained in the singular set of $\tau(D)$.

We start by proving an analogue of Jouanolou's theorem (cf [16]) for this situation:

Proposition 3.1 *There exists a rational map $f : D \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that L is tangent to the fibers of f .*

Proof: For convenience of the reader, we recall at the same time the construction of Jouanolou. For large N , the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} , $i \leq N$ are not linearly independent in $NS(D)$. Therefore one can find integers m_i such that the line bundle associated to the divisor $M = \sum_{i=i_0}^N m_i \Sigma'_{b,n_i}$ has zero Chern class in $H^1(D, \Omega_D)$. Here, i_0 is chosen in such way that ω_D does not vanish on Σ'_{b,n_i} for $i \geq i_0$. Let U_α be an open covering of D , and f_α be a meromorphic function defining M on U_α . The vanishing of the first Chern class of the cocycle $g_{\alpha\beta} \in H^1(D, \mathcal{O}_D^*)$ means that on the intersections $U_{\alpha\beta} = U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$

$$\frac{df_\alpha}{f_\alpha} - \frac{df_\beta}{f_\beta} = \sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\beta$$

for some $\sigma_\alpha \in \Omega_{U_\alpha}^1$, $\sigma_\beta \in \Omega_{U_\beta}^1$. Therefore, the $\frac{df_\alpha}{f_\alpha} - \sigma_\alpha$ patch together into a meromorphic 1-form ψ_M with logarithmic singularities along the components of the support of M , defined up to a holomorphic 1-form, that is, we have a map

$$\psi : \text{Div}_\Sigma^0(D) \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow H^0(D, \Omega_D^1 \otimes \mathcal{M}_D^*) / H^0(D, \Omega_D^1),$$

where \mathcal{M}_D^* denotes the sheaf of meromorphic functions and where $\text{Div}_\Sigma^0(D)$ is the kernel of the cycle class map, restricted to the subspace generated by the Σ'_{b,n_i} , $i \geq i_0$. Moreover, on $U_{\alpha\beta}$, $d\sigma_\alpha = d\sigma_\beta$, so there is a well-defined holomorphic 2-form $d\sigma$. It follows from the degeneration of “Hodge to de Rham” spectral sequence that $d\sigma$ is actually zero (cf. [16]). Therefore ψ_M is closed.

Moreover, the map ψ is injective (this is [16], Lemma 2.8).

The meromorphic form ψ_M induces a meromorphic section of L^* . Since outside of the singularities of the foliation, that is, outside of an analytic subset of codimension two in D , L is tangent to Σ'_{b,n_i} along Σ'_{b,n_i} for $i \geq i_0$, this section is actually holomorphic, because ψ_M has logarithmic singularities along the smooth part of the Σ'_{b,n_i} ’s appearing in the support of M . So the map ψ induces a map

$$\chi : \text{Div}_\Sigma^0(D) \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow H^0(D, L^*) / V,$$

where V is the image in $H^0(D, L^*)$ of the space of global holomorphic 1-forms on D . The kernel of χ is clearly infinite-dimensional.

Let M and M' be two non-proportional elements of $\text{Ker } \chi \subset \text{Div}_\Sigma^0(D) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Then we can choose the meromorphic forms ψ_M and $\psi_{M'}$ in such a way that

$$\psi_{M|L} = 0, \quad \psi_{M'|L} = 0.$$

It then follows that L is contained in the kernel of the meromorphic 2-form $\psi_M \wedge \psi_{M'}$. But this property is also satisfied by our original 2-form ω_D . Therefore $\psi_M \wedge \psi_{M'} = f\omega_D$ for some meromorphic function f on D . We meet now two cases:

1) Assume that f is always a constant function on D . In this case, the meromorphic form $\psi_M \wedge \psi_{M'}$ is nonsingular. On the other hand, the meromorphic 1-form $\psi_{M'}$ has logarithmic singularities along the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_j} appearing in M' . The absence of singularities in $\psi_M \wedge \psi_{M'}$ then implies that the restriction of ψ_M to the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_j} appearing in M' and not in M is zero. But as M' is arbitrary, it then follows that there are infinitely many surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} which are integral surfaces for the 1-form ψ_M . Jouanolou’s theorem [16] then tells that there exists a non constant meromorphic function from D to \mathbb{P}^1 , whose fibers are leaves of ψ_M . As ψ_M vanishes on L , we are done in this case.

2) In the second case, we have for some M' a non-constant rational map $f : D \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Finally, differentiating the equality $\psi_M \wedge \psi_{M'} = f\omega_D$, and using the fact that all our forms are closed, we get $df \wedge \omega_D = 0$, so df vanishes on $\text{Ker } \omega_D = L$. ■

Corollary 3.2 *We have two possibilities: either*

(1) *D is rationally fibered in (birationally) abelian varieties, and Σ'_{b,n_i} are fibers for all but finitely many i ’s; or*

(2) *D is rationally fibered in curves over a surface T , the fibers are integral curves of the foliation L , and Σ'_{b,n_i} project onto curves in T . Furthermore the 2-form ω_D is pulled-back from a 2-form on T .*

Here, “rationally fibered” means that the fibration map is only rational, not necessarily regular. We can, of course, arrange for it to be regular by blowing D up.

Proof: Consider the Stein factorisation $g : D \dashrightarrow C$ of the map f . If all but finitely many Σ'_{b,n_i} ’s are fibers, we are done; if not, consider the general fiber D_c . On D_c , we still have the foliation L from the proposition 3.1. This foliation has infinitely many integral curves, which are components of $\Sigma'_{b,n_i} \cap D_c$, where i is such that Σ'_{b,n_i} is not a fiber. So, by the original Jouanolou’s theorem, there must be a fibration $h_c : D_c \dashrightarrow Z_c$ over a curve, whose fibers are generically connected and tangent to L . A countability argument for the Chow varieties of curves in D shows that we can assume the fibers of h_c , $c \in C$, form a family of algebraic curves covering D and consisting of integral leaves of L . It is then immediate that these curves provide a fibration of D to a surface T , which we may assume to have connected fibers.

As L is tangent to these fibers, and to the surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} , it follows that the Σ'_{b,n_i} ’s are contracted to curves in T . Finally, as the fibration has connected fibers, whose tangent space is generically the kernel of ω_D , it follows that ω_D comes from a form on T . ■

3.2 Case where D is fibered into abelian surfaces

In this subsection, we will exclude case 1) of Corollary 3.2. We argue again by contradiction, and assume that we have a divisor D , invariant under some power ϕ^l of ϕ , and admitting a fibration over a curve, whose fibers are surfaces birationally equivalent to abelian surfaces. We know furthermore that infinitely many fibers are surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} , which are not periodic under ϕ^l .

The starting point is the following

Proposition 3.3 *The Kodaira dimension of D is zero.*

Proof: D is (rationally) fibered over a curve in varieties of Kodaira dimension zero. By the universal property of the Iitaka fibration, $\kappa(D)$ is thus at most one.

To exclude the case where $\kappa(D) = 1$, we use the result of [19], saying that a rational self-map ψ of any variety X induces an automorphism of finite order on the base B of the Iitaka fibration (note that the fact that ψ induces a polarization-preserving automorphism of B is clear because the pull-back ψ^* is an automorphism of the vector space of pluricanonical forms; the non-trivial statement is the finiteness of the order of the induced automorphism on B . Also, we do not need the full strength of Theorem A of [19]; the crucial Proposition 2.3 for an abelian fibration suffices, and this is shown by a monodromy argument).

We now apply this to $X = D$ and $\psi = \phi^l$. If $\kappa(D) = 1$, then the map $f : D \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ constructed in 3.1 is the Iitaka fibration, and the finiteness of the order of the induced map on \mathbb{P}^1 implies that the Σ_{b,n_i} (which are fibers of f) are periodic, whereas we know that this is not the case.

Suppose now that $\kappa(D) = -\infty$. Then D is uniruled. Consider the rationally connected fibration $r : D \dashrightarrow Q$. As the fibers are rationally connected, every holomorphic form on D must be pulled-back from Q . Since D carries a non-zero holomorphic 2-form ω_D , Q is a surface, and $\omega_D = r^*\eta$ for some $0 \neq \eta \in H^{2,0}(Q)$.

The surfaces Σ'_{b,n_i} cannot project onto curves on Q , since they are not uniruled. Therefore they dominate Q via r . But as they are isotropic for ω_D , we get

$$\omega_{D|\Sigma'_{b,n_i}} = 0 = r^* \eta|_{\Sigma'_{b,n_i}},$$

hence $\eta = 0$, which is a contradiction. ■

If D had numerically trivial canonical class, the natural idea to continue would be to use the Bogomolov-Beauville decomposition. In our situation, we can take the minimal model of D , but it can have terminal singularities, and at this moment, no analogue of Bogomolov-Beauville decomposition is known for terminal varieties. Nevertheless, it exists for threefolds with a holomorphic 2-form.

The following proposition is proved in [10]; we give a somewhat more detailed argument for reader's convenience.

Proposition 3.4 (*Theorem 3.2 of [10]*) *For any smooth projective threefold D such that $\kappa(D) = 0$ and $h^{2,0}(D) \neq 0$, there exists a dominant rational map $\mu : Y \dashrightarrow D$, where Y is either an abelian threefold, or a product $E \times S$ of a K3 surface S and an elliptic curve E .*

Proof: By minimal model theory, there is a birational map $D \dashrightarrow D^0$, such that D^0 has at most canonical singularities, the Weil divisor K_{D^0} is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier and $mK_{D^0} = 0$ for some $m > 0$. Take the canonical cover $D' = \text{Spec}(\oplus_{i=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{O}(iK_{D^0}))$ (where $\mathcal{O}(iK_{D^0})$ are sheaves associated to Weil divisors; see [22], appendix to section 1, for a discussion of the definition of the pluricanonical sheaves etc. in this case). It is well-known (cf [22]) that it is étale in codimension 2 (wherever K_{D^0} is Cartier), the singularities of D' are canonical and that $K_{D'} = 0$. Let Y be a resolution of D' .

Since canonical singularities are rational by [11], that is, there is no higher direct images of the structure sheaf, we have $H^{2,0}(Y) \neq 0$ (and $H^0(D', \Omega_{D'}^2) \neq 0$ for a reasonable definition of $\Omega_{D'}^2$). The argument of Peternell ([20], section 5), generalization of that of Bogomolov's to the singular case, produces, for a form $\sigma \in H^0(Y, \Omega_Y^2)$, a holomorphic 1-form $\eta \in H^0(Y, \Omega_Y^1)$ such that $\eta \wedge \sigma$ generates $H^0(Y, K_Y)$.

The Albanese map of Y factors through D' and gives a fibration $\alpha : D' \rightarrow \text{Alb } D' := \text{Alb } Y$ ([17]). Now the results of [17], section 8, say that this becomes a product after a finite étale covering. Repeating eventually the process (i.e. considering eventually the Albanese map) for the fiber of α , we get the result. ■

Let us denote by $H_0^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$ the orthogonal of $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ with respect to the Beauville-Bogomolov form. This is just the image of the map $p_* q^* : H^4(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \rightarrow H^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$ (cf section 1).

Lemma 3.5 *For F such that $\text{Pic}(F) = \mathbb{Z}$, $H_0^2(F, \mathbb{Q}) = H_{tr}^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$ is a simple Hodge structure.*

Proof: This follows from $h^{2,0}(F) = 1$ by a standard argument: let V be a non trivial Hodge substructure of $H_0^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$. If V is of level zero, that is, $V \otimes \mathbb{C} \subset H^{1,1}(F)$, then there are integral $(1, 1)$ classes in $H_0^2(F, \mathbb{C})$, contradicting $\text{Pic}(F) = \mathbb{Z}$. If V is not of level zero, $V \otimes \mathbb{C}$ contains $H^{2,0}(F)$, so the orthogonal of V is of level zero, hence must be trivial, and we conclude that $V = H_0^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$. ■

For a projective manifold X , denote by $b_2^{tr}(X)$ the difference between $b_2(X)$ and the Picard number $\rho(X)$.

Lemma 3.6 *Let Y, Z be smooth projective of the same dimension. If there exists a dominant rational map $f : Y \dashrightarrow Z$, then $b_2^{tr}(Z) \leq b_2^{tr}(Y)$.*

Proof: Let $p : Y' \rightarrow Y$ be a resolution of f , so that p is a composition of blow-ups with smooth centers and $q : Y' \rightarrow Z$ is a generically finite morphism, $q = f \circ p$. Since $q_* q^* = \deg(q) \cdot Id$ on cohomology groups, $q^* : H^2(Z, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^2(Y', \mathbb{C})$ is injective and takes transcendental cohomology to transcendental cohomology. So $b_2^{tr}(Z) \leq b_2^{tr}(Y')$. Since p is a composition of blow-ups, $b_2^{tr}(Y') = b_2^{tr}(Y)$. ■

We now conclude as follows. From propositions 3.3 and 3.4, our divisor D is rationally dominated either by an abelian threefold, or by a product of an elliptic curve and a K3-surface. Consider the morphism of Hodge structures

$$\tau^* : H_{tr}^2(F, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^2(D, \mathbb{C})$$

As ω restricts non-trivially to D , this morphism is non-zero. By irreducibility of the Hodge structure on $H_{tr}^2(F, \mathbb{Q})$, it is injective and its image is contained in the transcendental part of $H^2(D, \mathbb{Q})$, so $b_2^{tr}(D)$ is at least 22 (recall that $b_2(F) = 23$ since F is deformation equivalent to the $Hilb^2$ of a K3 surface [3] and F is generic, so the transcendental dimension is only one less). This is clearly greater than b_2^{tr} of a three-dimensional torus. Finally, let E be an elliptic curve and S a K3-surface; we have

$$H^2(E \times S, \mathbb{Q}) = H^2(E, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^0(S, \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H^0(E, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^2(S, \mathbb{Q});$$

this is of dimension 23 and has at least a 2-dimensional subspace of algebraic classes, so that $b_2^{tr}(E \times S)$ is again strictly less than 22, contradicting lemma 3.6.

We thus proved that the case of a fibration in abelian surfaces is impossible.

3.3 Case where D is fibered over a surface

In this section we consider the remaining situation, where D admits a rational fibration over a surface T , in such a way that the 2-form ω_D is pulled-back from a 2-form on T and the countably many Zariski dense surfaces $\Sigma'_{b, n_i} \subset D$ contained in D are inverse images of curves $T_i \subset T$:

$$\Sigma'_{b, n_i} = \pi^{-1}(T_i).$$

Note that the curves T_i are then Zariski dense in T . Our goal is to show that this last case cannot occur, if the point $b \in B$ satisfies assumption (2.2). This will be done in several steps.

We claim first that this fibration $\pi : D \dashrightarrow T$ is preserved by ϕ^l . Indeed, the fibration is determined by the data of the 2-form ω_D up to a scalar : the fibers of π are the integral leaves of the vector field defined generically on D as the kernel of ω_D . As we have $(\phi^l)^* \omega_D = (-2)^l \omega_D$, the claim follows.

As D is defined only up to bimeromorphic transformations, we may assume π is actually a morphism. We will denote by $\psi : T \dashrightarrow T$ the rational map induced by ϕ^l on the basis of the fibration.

Lemma 3.7 *The generic fiber of π is a curve of general type.*

Proof. As the T_i are Zariski dense in T , it suffices to prove the same result for the fibration $\pi : \Sigma'_{b,n_i} \rightarrow T_i$.

Recall now that the surfaces $\Sigma'_{b,j}$ are birationally equivalent to an abelian surface A_b , and that we proved in section 1 that we could assume A_b to be geometrically simple. We then simply use the fact that curves in a simple abelian surface are of general type. \blacksquare

We now have:

Lemma 3.8 *There exists a rational map $m : T \dashrightarrow Z$ to a curve Z , satisfying the following properties:*

1. *The restriction of the fibration $\pi : D \rightarrow T$ to a generic fiber $T_z = m^{-1}(z)$ is an isotrivial fibration.*
2. *The morphism ϕ^l , which was already proved to descend to T , preserves the fibration m , acting trivially on the basis Z . Thus ϕ^l acting on D acts on each of the fibers of $m \circ \pi : D \dashrightarrow Z$.*

Proof. Let $g \geq 2$ be the genus of the generic fiber of π . We take for m the rational map to \mathcal{M}_g associated to the fibration π . By definition, the fibration becomes isotrivial when restricted to the fibers of m , proving 1.

As ϕ^l acts on D preserving the fibration π , and the fibers of π are of general type, ϕ^l induces for generic $t \in T$ an isomorphism

$$C_t \cong C_{\psi(t)}, t \in T,$$

where $C_t := \pi^{-1}(t)$. This isomorphism shows that $m \circ \psi = m$. To prove 2, it thus only remains to show that Imm is a curve.

As the rational self-map ψ is not of finite order on T (because the T_i are of the form $\psi^k(T_1)$ and are Zariski dense in T), the equality $m \circ \psi = m$ implies that m is not generically finite-to-one.

Thus either m is constant or its image Z has dimension 1. In fact m cannot be constant. Indeed, consider the restriction of m to any of the curve T_i . Recall that we have $\pi^{-1}(T_i) = \Sigma'_{b,n_i}$, which is birationally equivalent to an abelian surface A_b . If m were constant on T_i , then the rational fibration $A_b \dashrightarrow T_i$ would be isotrivial with fiber C of general type. This does not exist on any abelian surface A , because otherwise, A would be dominated by a product $C \times C'$, which would send the $C \times c'$ to the fibers of the fibration. But a rational map

$$\alpha : C \times C' \dashrightarrow A$$

is necessarily a morphism which is a “sum morphism”, that is of the form

$$\alpha(c, c') = \alpha_1(c) + \alpha_2(c').$$

Thus the fibers of this isotrivial fibration would be translates in A (in the directions given by $\alpha_2(C')$) of a given curve of general type. But two fibers must intersect because they are of general type, and they can intersect only along the 0-dimensional indeterminacy locus of the considered fibration on A . Their intersection is thus stable under translation by $\alpha_2(C')$, which is a contradiction. \blacksquare

Let $z \in Z$ be a point defined over a number field. We will denote by $T_z \subset T$ the corresponding fiber of m . The surface $\pi^{-1}(T_z)$ admits an isotrivial fibration with fiber C_z defined over a number field k , and thus is dominated by a product $C_z \times_k T'_z$, where T'_z is a finite cover of T_z .

For each point $y \in T'_z$ defined over a number field $k(y)$, the curve $D_y := \pi^{-1}(y)$ is isomorphic to C_z and the restricted cycle

$$P'_y := P'_{|D_y \times X} \subset D_y \times X_{k(y)} \cong C_{z,k(y)} \times X_{k(y)}$$

is homologically trivial in the sense that its étale cohomology class in $H_{\text{ét}}^6(D_{y,\bar{k}} \times X_{\bar{k}}(3))$ is zero. Thus it admits an Abel-Jacobi l -adic invariant

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_y &\in H^1(k(y), H^5(D_{y,\bar{k}(y)} \times X_{\bar{k}(y)}(3))) \\ &= H^1(k(y), H^5(C_{z,\bar{k}(y)} \times X_{\bar{k}(y)}(3))) \end{aligned}$$

which is obtained as in the previous section by considering the continuous étale cycle class of P'_y in $H^6(D_y \times X_{k(y)}, \mathbb{Q}_l(3))$ and applying the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence to it.

We choose a point $z \in Z$ defined over a number field and which is sufficiently general (so as to avoid singular fibers). We will prove the following two propositions:

Proposition 3.9 *The class γ_y does not depend on $y \in T'_z(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})$.*

This makes sense, as for $y, y' \in T'_z(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})$, one may choose a common definition field k for y and y' , on which the isomorphism $D_y \cong D_{y'} \cong C_z$ is also defined. Then we compare both classes in $H^1(k, H^5(C_{z,\bar{k}} \times X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$.

Proof of Proposition 3.9. Indeed, consider the surface $\pi^{-1}(T_z)$ which admits as a rational finite cover $C_z \times_k T'_z$. Let us denote by $r : C_z \times_k T'_z \dashrightarrow F$ the natural rational map. We claim that $(r, \text{Id})^* P' \in CH^3(C_z \times_k T'_z \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a cycle homologous to 0, which means that its étale cohomology class on $C_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} T'_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}}$ or equivalently its Betti cohomology class on $C_{z,\mathbb{C}} \times T'_{z,\mathbb{C}} \times X_{\mathbb{C}}$ vanishes. Indeed, we know that the 2-form $\omega = P'^* \alpha$ on F has the property that its restriction ω_D to D is of the form $\pi^* \omega_T$ for some holomorphic 2-form on T . Of course ω_T vanishes on the curve T_z . It follows that ω_D vanishes on the surface $\pi^{-1}(T_z)$. Let us work in the complex setting: by lemma 3.5, the Hodge structure on $H^4(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ is simple. As the morphism

$$r^* \circ P'^* : H^4(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \rightarrow H^2(C_{z,\mathbb{C}} \times T'_{z,\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{Q})$$

is not injective, because its complexification vanishes on the $(3,1)$ -part, it must be 0, which proves the claim.

Having this, we conclude that the cycle $(r, \text{Id})^* P' \in CH^3(C_z \times_k T'_z \times X)$ has an l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant

$$\gamma \in H^1(k, H^5(C_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} T'_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

which in fact lies in

$$H^1(k, H^1(C_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} T'_{z,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

because P' is obtained from P by applying a Chow-Künneth projection on X .

We have

$$H_{et}^1(C_{z,\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} T'_{z,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong H_{et}^1(C_{z,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \oplus H_{et}^1(T'_{z,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l),$$

and thus the first projection of γ gives us a class

$$\gamma_z \in H^1(k, H^1(C_{z,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

which by definition restricts to γ_y , for any $y \in T'_z$. ■

Proposition 3.10 *The class γ_y , $y \in T'_z$ is non zero, under the assumption (2.2) made on $b \in B$.*

Proof. The fiber T_z meets the countably many curves T_i , as we proved in the proof of lemma 3.8. Let $y \in T_1 \cap T_z$ be defined over a number field k . The class γ_y is equal to the class γ_z by Proposition 3.9. Now, note that, as $y \in T_1$, the fiber D_y is a curve in the surface $\Sigma'_{b,n_1} = \pi^{-1}(T_1)$. This surface is birationally equivalent to a simple abelian surface, and thus we have an injective morphism of étale cohomology groups:

$$H_{et}^1(\Sigma'_{b,n_1,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \rightarrow H_{et}^1(D_{y,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l),$$

where k is a common field of definition of T_1 and y , and \bar{k} is its Galois closure. This restriction map is $Gal(\bar{k}/k)$ -equivariant and it makes the left hand side into a direct summand of right hand side, using the existence of a non degenerate $Gal(\bar{k}/k)$ -invariant intersection pairing on the right hand side. It follows that there is an induced injection

$$\begin{aligned} & H^1(k, H^1(\Sigma'_{b,n_1,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3)) \\ & \hookrightarrow H^1(k, H^1(D_{y,\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_l} H^4(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3)), \end{aligned}$$

which obviously sends the Abel-Jacobi l -adic invariant of the cycle $P'_{\Sigma'_{b,n_1}}$ to the l -adic invariant of the cycle P'_y , that is γ_y . We already proved in proposition 2.9 that the first one is non zero, because it is equal to $(-2)^{n_1} \gamma_{P'_b}$ by property (1.1), hence $\gamma_y \neq 0$. ■

Let us now explain how to use these propositions to get a contradiction, which will exclude the case considered in this section.

The fiber T_z meets the countably many curves T_i , as we proved in the proof of Lemma 3.8. This fiber is acted on by ψ , as proved in lemma 3.8. Let $y \in T_1 \cap T_z$ be defined over a number field k .

By proposition 3.9, its l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant

$$\gamma_y \in H^1(k, H^5(D_{y,\bar{k}} \times X_{\bar{k}})(3))$$

must be equal to the l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant

$$\gamma_{y'} \in H^1(k, H^5(D_{y',\bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}})(3))$$

of the cycle $P'_{y'} \subset D_{y'} \times X$, where $y' = \psi(y) \in \psi(T_1) \cap T_z$, and D_y and $D_{y'}$ are identified via the trivialisation of the fibration of π over T_z . Up to replacing the

power l by an higher power, we may assume that this identification is given by $\phi^l : D_y \cong C_{y'}$ because the automorphisms group of these curves is finite. Thus we get

$$\phi^{l*} \gamma_{y'} = \gamma_y, \quad (3.7)$$

where we see ϕ^l as a map from D_y to $D_{y'}$.

On the other hand, we get from (1.1) and Bloch-Srinivas decomposition theorem (cf [5] and [27], Corollary 10.20) the equality

$$\phi^{l*}(P'_{y'}) = (-2)^l P'_y + \Gamma \text{ in } CH^3(D_y \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

where $\Gamma \subset D_y \times X$ is a “vertical” cycle, supported over a divisor of D_y . As vertical cycles have trivial l -adic Abel-Jacobi invariant in the considered group, this implies that

$$\phi^{l*} \gamma_{y'} = (-2)^l \gamma_y. \quad (3.8)$$

As

$$0 \neq \gamma_y \text{ in } H^1(k, H^5(D_{y, \bar{k}} \times_{\bar{k}} X_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(3))$$

by proposition 3.10, (3.7) and (3.8) provide a contradiction. ■

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